



Facility/Site Database

Air Quality Operating Permit Source	Facilities with actual or potential emissions that are greater than 100 tons of (or 10 tons any one hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year of a combination of hazardous pollutants) fugitive air emissions per year. (These are generally large industrial facilities governed by the federal and state operating permit program.) See Ch. 173-401 WAC.
Air Quality Annual Registration Source	Facilities with actual or potential emissions that are less than thresholds identified for federal and state operating permit program. (These sources are smaller than operating permit program sources.) See WAC 173-400-100.
Air Quality Synthetic Minor Source	Facilities who would be regulated under the operating permit program but have opted to keep their emission limits lower than the threshold for the program. Their enforceable emission limits keep them out of the operating permit program. See WAC 173-400-030-77 and 091.
Air Quality Periodic Registration	These businesses are the smallest sources required to report their emissions under the federal and state operating permit program. (These sources are generally smaller than registration sources.) See WAC 173-400-102.
Air Quality Gas Station Registration Source	Gas stations and gasoline storage facilities. See Ch. 173-491 WAC.
Air Quality Permit Source	Facilities that emit more than 250 tons per year of air pollutants. See WAC 173-400-141 or Sections 40 CFR 52.21.
Air Quality Local Air Registration Source	Small sources governed only by local air authorities.
Air Quality Permit Source	Facilities that as part of their process will emit air pollutants and are seeking construction permits for either a new source or changes to their existing facility. See WAC 173-400-110 or -114.
Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility	Facilities that treat, store, or dispose hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility	Transfer facility is a site, owned, leased or operated by a transporter of regulated hazardous waste shipments where any of the following occurs: 1) receives wastes from another transporter, 2) transfers wastes from one transport vehicle to another, 3) transfers waste from one container to another, and 4) stores waste within a vehicle or on property for 10 days or less. Examples of transfer facilities include a parking lot, warehouse, truck terminal, barge or steamship loading and unloading facility, or railroad spur loading or unloading facility.
Hazardous Waste Generator	Facilities that generate regulated amounts of hazardous waste, > 220 lbs./month.
Hazardous Waste Other	Facilities that are required to have a RCRA Site ID— but who do not generate and/or manage hazardous waste (XQG generator status). This includes transporters, used oil recyclers, and dangerous waste fuel marketers and burners.
Emergency or Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report	Businesses that store 10,000 pounds or more of a hazardous chemical or 500 pounds or less, depending on the chemical, of an extremely hazardous chemical on site at any one time must report annually. Reports are sent to the State Emergency Response Commission (represented by Ecology) Local Emergency Planning Committees, and local fire departments for emergency planning. [product, not waste]
Toxics Release Inventory	Facilities in specific industries that manufacture, process or use more than the threshold amount of one or more of 600 listed toxic chemicals. Most threshold amounts are 10,000 or 25,000 pounds per year. Some chemicals have much lower thresholds.
401CZM Mitigation Site	A 401Mit Site is in most cases associated with a 401Proj site. It is a compensatory mitigation site required as permit conditions for activities occurring at the 401Proj site. Mitigation sites are required for impacts to the state's water bodies and are to be protected in perpetuity. Examples of compensatory mitigation sites include: restoration, creation, enhancement, preservation, and mitigation bank sites.
401CZM Project Site	A 401Proj Site is a location where a proposed activity has triggered an Ecology action based on its authority from Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and/or Coastal Zone Management Act. The activity may be pending or Ecology has taken some action (denied or approved a permit, conducted an enforcement action, etc.). Examples of projects include: commercial, residential, or industrial developments involving fill of wetlands; dredging and other in-water activities; bridge crossings, etc.
Industrial Facilities	The Industrial Section focuses on three major industries of Washington State: Aluminum Smelters, Oil refineries and Pulp and Paper Mills. The Section's staff is trained to handle the complexities of these industries and is responsible for environmental permitting, site inspections, and compliance issues. They regulate air, water, hazardous waste, and cleanup management activities at pulp and paper mills and aluminum smelters. They also regulate water, hazardous waste, and cleanup management activities at state oil refineries.
Solid Waste Facility	Facilities that perform energy recovery and incineration, limited purpose landfills and inert landfills. Additional facilities for the handling of waste requiring a permit include: composting facilities, land application sites, intermediate solid waste handling facilities (transfer stations, baling and compaction sites, and drop boxes), piles for treatment and storage, surface impoundments and tanks, waste the storage facilities and moderate risk waste facilities.
Oil Facility Contingency Plan	Oil handling facilities that are required to file oil spill contingency plans. An oil handling facility can be classified as a structure, equipment, pipeline, or device located on or near navigable waters of the state that transfers oil in bulk to or from a tank vessel or pipeline and is used for producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil in bulk.
Federal (Superfund) Cleanup Site	A federal cleanup site listed in CERCLIS where Ecology has been or is currently involved with the cleanup process or has knowledge of the site from another process.
LUST Facility	A leaking underground tank cleanup site being cleaned up with Ecology oversight or review.
Underground Storage Tank	Any one or combination of tanks (including connecting underground pipes) that is used to contain regulated substances and has a tank volume of ten percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any of the exempt UST systems specified in WAC 173-360-1002) or any piping connected thereto. See WAC 173-360.
State Cleanup Site	A site is being cleaned up under state regulations. Regulations include Model Toxics Control Act or its predecessors.
Sediments	A sediment site is a location of interest at which sediment chemical and/or biological data has been obtained and evaluated for potential impacts to human health or the environment. Sediment sites may exist beneath or be associated with freshwater, marine and estuarine bodies of water. Sediment sites may or may not be linked to a known land-based facility.
Voluntary Cleanup Site	For a fee, Ecology staff will review an independent cleanup report(s) and provide a written decision about the adequacy of the cleanup actions taken and described in the report.
General Permit Industrial	A General Waste Water Discharge General Permit issued to an Industrial facility.
General Permit Municipal	A General Waste Water Discharge General Permit issued to a
General Permit Storm Water	A General Storm Water Discharge Permit issued to an Industrial facility.
Industrial	An Individual Waste Water Discharge Permit issued to a Major Municipal facility.
Major Municipal	An Individual Waste Water Discharge Permit issued to a Major non-Municipal facility.
Minor Industrial	An Individual Waste Water Discharge Permit issued to a Minor non-Municipal facility.
Minor Municipal	An Individual Waste Water Discharge Permit issued to a Minor Municipal facility.
Dam Site	Dam facility that consists of an artificial barrier and/or controlling works that can impound 10 or more acre-feet.
Enforcement Draft	An Enforcement action (i.e. Penalty, Order, Notice) has not been finalized, or mailed out yet. Potentially the action will not be issued and will need to be voided.
Enforcement Final	An Enforcement action (i.e. Penalty, Order, Notice) was finalized, issued to the respective party, indicating the enforcement action was taken.
Non Enforcement Draft	A Non-Enforcement action (i.e. permit, notice of construction, etc.) has not been finalized, or mailed out yet. Potentially the action will not be issued and will need to be voided.
Non Enforcement Final	A Non-Enforcement action (i.e. permit, notice of construction, etc.) was finalized, issued to the respective party, indicating the non-enforcement action was taken.
Independent Cleanup	Any remedial action without department oversight or approval and not under an order or decree.
Independent Remedial Action Program	Ecology staff reviewed IRAP reports and provide written determination indicating whether the cleanup meets Model Toxics Control Act (MTRCA) standards.
Hazardous Waste Planning Facility (HWP)	Under Chapter 173-307 WAC, facilities that report under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning/Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), or that generate more than 2,640 pounds of hazardous waste per year, must prepare Pollution Prevention Plans.